



LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Oct. 9, 1780.

THIS Morning, Captain Ross, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his Lordship to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy: Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

My Lord,
It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your Lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his Majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel Southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my dispatch No. 1, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that while at Charlestown I was regularly acquainted by L^r Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordship's command. On the 9th instant, two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men, under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congaree and Charlestown; that the disaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charlestown, I set out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must have not only left near 800 sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men; either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never were numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of Regulars and Provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North Carolina Refugees.

However, the greater part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charlestown sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and feeling little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and positions; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Colonel Rugeley's, about twelve miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, printing my principal force against their Continentals, who, from good intelligence, I knew to be badly posted close to Colonel Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information, that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some Provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had preloved on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour past two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his Majesty's troops, and well apprized by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chafe to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable: But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: The division of the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the Volunteers of Ireland, Infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six and 2 three pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant Maledon. The 7th regiment with 2 six pounders was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, close to the 7th regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

This disposition was just-made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us; and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness, that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well supported fire on both sides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obstinate resistance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, twenty-two miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 1500 waggon, (the one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night) a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable: a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggon, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory, and about one thousand prisoners, many of whom wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron de Kalb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Rutherford.

I have the honour to inclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of so many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to the great advantage.

The behaviour of his Majesty's troops in general was beyond all praise; it did honour to themselves and to their country. I was particularly indebted to Colonel Lord Rawdon, and to Lieutenant-colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and ability with which they conducted their respective divisions, and the capacity and vigor of Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry deserve my highest commendations; Lieutenant Maledon exerted himself greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My Aid-de-camp Captain Ross, and Lieutenant Haldane of the Engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me most essential service; and the public officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Majors of Brigade, Manley and Doyle, showed the most active and zealous attention to their duty; Governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but, as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th, I detached Lieut. Colonel Tarleton with the Legion Cavalry and Infantry, and the corps of Light Infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and, at the same time, I sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catawba fords. He totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggon. He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in escorting some waggon from Congaree to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton to his Majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give directions to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British Government.

On the morning of the 17th I dispatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support. Some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles Town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the fate of the army and the country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field-Return of the Troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of August 1780.

Royal Artillery. 2 Lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 15 rank and file.
Light Companies. 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file.

23d Regiment. 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 13 sergeants, 8 drummers, 261 rank and file.

33d Regiment. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 mate, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 269 rank and file.

1st Battalion, 7th regiment. 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-master, 1 mate, 14 sergeants, 6 drummers, 114 rank and file.

2d Battalion, ditto. 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 9 sergeants, 94 rank and file.

Volunteers of Ireland. 1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 mate, 23 sergeants, 11 drummers, 253 rank and file.

British legion of Cavalry. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, 157 rank and file.

British legion of Infantry. 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 3 drummers, 106 rank and file.

Royal North Carolina regiment. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-master, 1 Surgeon, 10 sergeants, 8 drummers, 225 rank and file.

Pioneers. 2 Lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 23 rank and file.

Volunteer Militia. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 8 sergeants, 305 rank and file.

Total. 1 Colonel, 4 Lieutenant-colonels, 3 Majors, 31 Captains, 46 Lieutenants, 23 Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 2 quarter-masters, 3 surgeons, 3 mates, 133 sergeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND.

Acting D. Adjutant General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the Battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Light Infantry. 1 Sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 Ensign, 5 rank and file, wounded.

23d Regiment. 6 Rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 17 rank and file, wounded.

33d Regiment. 1 Captain, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 sergeants, 72 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Battalion, 7th. 1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

2d Battalion, ditto. 1 Sergeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. 17 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file, wounded.

Legion Cavalry. 4 Rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Legion Infantry. 1 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 3 rank and file, missing.

Royal North Carolina regiment. 3 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 sergeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers. 2 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.

Volunteer Militia. 2 Rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 223 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Marquis wounded.

Light Companies. Ensign Bowen wounded.

23d Regiment. Captain James Drury wounded.

33d Regiment. Captains Allen Malcolm, Richard Cotton, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Lieutenants George Wynyard, James L. Harry, Ensign J. Wheeler Collington, wounded.

1st Battalion, 7th. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell killed; Captain Hugh Campbell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gillepie, Ensigns Whitley and Thompson, wounded.

Legion Infantry. Lieutenant Donovant, wounded.

Royal North Carolina Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant M. Alpin, Ensign Shaw, wounded.

Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wounded.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS, Lieut. General.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores taken by the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, at the Battle fought near Camden, the 16th of August 1780.

BRASS FIELD PIECES.

Six-pounders 4, three-pounders 2, two-pounders 2; total 8.

Abandoned by the Enemy, and brought from their Camp, Lynche's Creek:

IRON FIELD-PIECES.

Three-pounders, 1; two-pounders, 1; swivels, 3; Total, 5.

Ammunition waggon covered, 22

Travelling forges, 2

Fixed ammunition for six-pounders, 160

Ditto for three-pounders, 320

Stands of arms, 2000

Musquet cartridges, 80,000

Taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, at the Defeat of General Sumpter, August 18, 1780.

FIELD-PIECES:

Three-pounders, 2.

(Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant, Commanding Officer of Artillery.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, in the Action near Catawba Fords, on the 18th of August, 1780.

Light Infantry. 1 Captain, 5 rank and file, killed.

Legion Cavalry. 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND, Acting D. Adjutant-General.

Captain Ross came in the Providence frigate, which left Charles Town on the 3d of September.

From the London Papers, Oct. 9.

L O N D O N.

Lord George Gordon has the liberty of walking where he pleases within the Tower walls; but is constantly attended by one of the Yeomen of the Guards, who walks a few yards after his Lordship.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office, from Newfoundland, which are said to contain an account, that the French and Spanish fleets, which had been seen there, had left that place, finding they could not effect any landing with safety.

The Caesar privateer, Capt Shaw, has retaken and sent into Bristol, the brig Joseph, Capt Tyndal, from Oporto to Whitehaven, who had been taken on the 22d inst. by the Pilgrim, an American privateer, Capt Robinson. On the 11th ult. Capt Shaw fell in with 21 sail of Spanish men of war, lat. 45. long. 9. but very fortunately got clear of them.

The report of the Isle of Man's being invaded by Paul Jones, that daring pirate, is, we are happy to inform our readers, quite groundless, as letters from the above island of the 22d and 28th of September make no mention of such an attempt; but that they were not in the least after of being able to give him a good drubbing, in case of an invasion.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction at New York, dated August 15.

"Sir Henry Clinton, on his return from the conquest of Charlestown, found that General Knyphausen, during his absence, having received various repeated informations by anonymous letters, as from private friends in the rebel camp by American refugees, pretended friends at New-York, and others, all confidently asserting that General Washington's army was weak, discontempered, and dispirited, by the news of the surrender of Charlestown; that the militia had deserted him, and the regulars all ready to desert; and that his army was ill provided with necessities, ammunition, &c. had been thereby prevailed upon to make an excursion, in order to execute some enterprise of importance, by attacking Washington in that weak condition, or at least to give the malecontents an opportunity of deserting the standard of rebellion, and joining his army with safety: That upon Gen. Knyphausen's approach to the enemy's camp, he found every thing exactly the reverse of what had been presented to him—The militia were firmly united to the General, and a perfect harmony subsisting through the whole rebel army (Washington having contrived matters so, as to keep them in total ignorance of the affair of Charlestown;) and so far were they from coming out in numbers to join the German General, that they rallied out in great bodies to attack him, and compelled him to retire with precipitation, and not without loss: That upon General Clinton's arrival, he had, with all expedition supported Knyphausen with all the force that could be spared from New-York; but upon his approach, Gen. Washington recalled his forces, and retired with his whole army into his impregnable camp and strong holds, where it was not prudent for our army to attack him: Upon this, the French fleet and army arriving at, and fortifying Rhode-Island, Gen. Clinton made preparations for, and some advances towards attacking and dislodging them; but not being encouraged or supported by the fleet, he found it impracticable, at least unadvisable, and therefore returned with his whole army to New-York, which he has fortified so completely, that he declares he would defend it against all the force, which the French and Americans can jointly bring against it; but that he will now act wholly upon the defensive, and never more attempt any thing offensive, until he is reinforced with ten thousand men, which reinforcement he was in daily expectation of; (it was given out, however in the army, but by what means, or under whose conduct it was to arrive, is not mentioned) when he should again resume an offensive conduct."



From the London Gazette, Oct. 10.

A mistake was made, in printing the Gazette of last evening, in mentioning Captain Richard Cotton, of the 33d regiment, as having been killed, in the action of the 16th of August, in South Carolina: That gentleman was not killed, as there mentioned, but wounded; and when Captain Ross came away, was in a fair way of recovery.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 10.

Weymouth, 7. Last night arrived in distress in Portland-road, the Waip floop of war, with the brig Corbet, one of about 20 sail, from Southton to Guernsey, under her convoy, in company with the Hawke floop. The Waip was obliged to throw most of her guns overboard.

The Caesar privateer, Captain Shaw, has retaken and sent into Bristol the Joseph, Tindal, from Oporto to Whitehaven. On the 11th ult. Captain Shaw fell in with 21 Spanish men of war, in lat. 45, long. 9, but escaped them.

Portsmouth, Oct. 8. The Guay Trouin floop is come into harbour. A large ship is coming up, supposed the Belliqueux. The Virginia frigate will sail the first fair wind with a number of vessels for the Downs, &c.

The Ailaby, Boze, from Archangel, is arrived at Hull, after being taken on the 29th ult. off Shetland by a French privateer, and ransomed for 3000l. The privateer told Captain Boze there were four more privateers cruising to intercept the Archangel ships.

Portsmouth, 9. The Assurance, of 44 guns, has hoisted a signal for all matters of merchantmen bound to New York.

A brig from Stockton, supposed the Royal Oak, Mulgrove, was taken by a French privateer of 28 guns, near Honcliff, which had taken and ransomed a bark belonging to London, since arrived at Bridlington.

The Peggy, of Liverpool, called the Wolf, was lost upon the island of St Peter's, Newfoundland.

The Sharp, Valiant, and the Lizard, Max, were lost at Quebec.

The Mayflower, Balliau, from Newcastle to Jersey, is taken and carried into Dunkirk by the Black Prince privateer.

The Amphitrite, Stevenson, was lost in the Straights of Belle Isle.

The brig Sea-horse, from Blythe to Colchester, was taken the 29th ult. by the Countess d'Artois, of 28 guns, and ransomed for 120 guineas.

The Industry, Wark, from Dantzick to Hull, was taken by the Chastino privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 4500 guineas.

The Jack, of 14 guns, an American privateer, is taken by the Damar frigate, and carried into Quebec.

The N. S. da Lapa, Reyes, from Cadix to Ostend, was on shore near St Ubes, but it is expected the cargo will be saved.

The Anna, Rolando, from Ostend to St Sebastian and Cadix, is overtaken at St Sebastian.

Aug. 26. The Fame privateer of Dublin, Capt. Edward Moore, of 22 guns and 110 men, fell in with, between Cape de Pallas and Cape de Gatt, five sail of French merchantmen, deeply laden, bound from Marielles to Cape Francois, having letters of marque, four of which he captured, after a smart engagement of about one hour, and carried into Algiers, viz. the Two Brothers, Coucouwell, 300 tons, 14 six-pounders, and 55 men; l'Univer, Comte, 300 tons, 12 four-pounders, and 47 men; Zephir, Brichan, 10 three-pounders, and 32 men; Nancy, Barard, 4 six-pounders, and 18 men.

From the London Papers, Oct. 10.

Lisbon, Sept. 12. On Friday last a squadron of eight Russian men of war arrived here; and the same day an ordinance was issued by the Queen to the following purport: That no privateers or men of war of the belligerent powers, shall for the future enter with their prizes into the ports of this kingdom, unless they should be driven in by stormy weather; and that all men of war and privateers now actually therein, with their prizes, shall depart from thence in the space of 20 days.

Our Court hath signed the armed neutrality, and given orders for the equipment of 14 ships of the line.

Paris, Sept. 28. It is said, that a descent was made by the French and Spanish troops at Jamaica on the 3d of August, and the entire reduction of that Island was effected on the 12th, which hath somewhat the appearance of a prodigy.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 5.

"By a Dutch ship which arrived here, and left St. Enstatia on the 12th of August, we learn, that four or five small American merchant vessels, have been pursued by the English men of war into the Dutch port in the island of St. Martin's. The English Commodore had summoned the Governor of the island, to permit him to take out the American ships, threatening in case of refusal to spread fire and sword in the island. On this the Governor asked, if the Commodore had orders from his Court to act thus? if he had to give a copy in writing. This was done, and the Dutch Governor being unable to make the least resistance, the English took out the American vessels and their cargoes."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Sept. 2.

"We were later in receiving accounts from home this year than usual. The Hind has been down the river, and taken two privateers of 20, and one of 16 guns; notwithstanding which, you will have heard that many of our Quebec ships have been captured. This, though a loss to individuals, especially to the underwriters in Lloyd's Coffee-house, is rather a lucky circumstance for the merchants here, as they had greatly overstocked the markets last year, and, with what had arrived, there will be still a plentiful supply."

"I wrote you last year that the crop in this country had unexpectedly failed. At one time they were bringing flour from Montreal to Quebec, about 200 miles, in sledges upon the ice, and you cannot be surprised at its selling here from 50s. to 55s. per cwt. Since the navigation of the river has been open, it has fallen to 40s. per cwt. and some whole cargoes from Europe have been sold at 54s. to 55s. per cwt."

"About 2000 troops from New-York arrived here in July, which renders the force in this province very formidable. No army, able to face it, can be marched by land through the woods, as they could not bring artillery, provisions, or military stores, with them."

"It is too late to attempt any thing against us from sea by the river St. Lawrence; and the lakes are so strongly guarded, that we are perfectly safe from any attack that way."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Iris, dated off Rhode-Island, Aug. 25.

"Admiral Greaves's fleet arrived here and joined Admiral Arbuthnot, off Sandy Hook, on the 29th of July, with six sail of the line and one frigate. The fleet now consists of nine sail of the line, one of 50 guns, three of 44, and a number of frigates, &c. The French fleet had been on the coast a few days before the arrival of Admiral Greaves, and got into Rhode-Island, where they are now blocked up. The Admiral has tried all measures to bring them out, but in vain. What will be the success of our lying here I know not; as the season of the bad weather is drawing on apace, and there cannot be spared from New-York any troops to attack the island; otherwise they must have been all taken before this time. They are inferior to us by two or three

ships of the line, and their ships are not of equal force, which renders it impossible for them to fight us at sea."

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, by which we are informed, that on the 24th ult. six sail of men of war which were under French colours passed by that place for the Straights.

In one of this morning's papers is the following article: "It may be depended on, that the accounts which have been published of an insurrection in Spanish America, notwithstanding they have been scouted in several papers, and even on the stage, are literally true."

It was this day reported in the city, that M. de la Touche Treville's squadron, is sailed from Brest, and that Government are in possession of advice of it.

Capt. Ross, who brought the dispatches from Lord Cornwallis will be promoted to the rank of Major, by brevet.

The land forces at this present time in Jamaica are, the first and second battalions of the 60th regiment of foot, all the 79th and 88th regiments, and the loyal Irish raised by General Dalrymple; this the whole except the militia, which is numerous and well disciplined.

Of the land re-inforcements which are shortly to go to the West Indies, two whole regiments, it is said, will proceed to Jamaica.

An alteration is to take place in the naval reinforcements designed for the West Indies, which are to consist all of capital ships, and are to be two of 90 guns, one of 80, and the rest of 70 and 74 guns each.

The conduct of a physician and surgeon of Coventry in declaring the insubstantiality and danger of dissecting the body of a lately deceased Baronet, having been the subject of much ill-natured criticism, it may not be improper to acquaint our readers that two of the first anatomists of the present age, Mr. Hewson of London, and Mr. Innes of Edinburgh, tell a sacrifice to the opening putrid bodies; and the premature death of these gentlemen the medical world will long have reason to lament.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 1.

"The 32d regiment of foot, now on duty in this kingdom, are said to have received orders to prepare to embark for the West Indies; and that they will take shipping from hence. A large quantity of provision is preparing for a fleet, which is to call here in about a fortnight, on board of which it is supposed the said regiment will embark."

Anecdote of Lieut. Col. Tarleton.—Lord Cornwallis has more than once, in his letters to Government, spoken very favourably of this officer when he was employed on actual service (in which he has always been successful), both as to his conduct and bravery, of which he was so certain, that in the account received by Captain Ross, the General says, "I sent Lieut. Col. Tarleton with 350 men to destroy General Sumpter;" though he knew the rebel General had double his number, yet he was sure, if Tarleton could get up with him, he would do what he was ordered. Lieut. Col. Tarleton was a Captain in the Liverpool Blues: but left that corps to serve in America; he commands a corps of Light Horse, and his present rank of Lieut. Col. is only for America. He is only 25 years of age.

ANECDOTE of Sir JAMES WALLACE.

SIR JAMES WALLACE, who during the present dispute with the Colonies, had seen some instances of the Perfidy of pretended Loyalists, was ever against placing too much Confidence in American Professions of Allegiance. During the Time he was stationed off New York, he dined one Day with General Howe, when, amongst a great deal of other Company, Mr. De L—y happened to be present, who had proposed to raise a Regiment for the Service of his Majesty. After Dinner, the Conversation turning upon this loyal Proposal of Mr. De L—y, who is an American, Sir James, (who had listened with great attention) leaning upon the Table, in a Manner peculiarly dry, addressed himself to Mr. De L—y, with, "Well, Colonel, we will suppose these Men you speak of raised, and embodied—that they are all proper Men, and fit for Service—will you, then, give me Leave to ask you a Question?"—"Certainly."

"Pray, which Side do you intend to take?" "The Corps above alluded to was raised—and there has been hitherto no Reason for complaining of their want of Attachment to Government; yet it is much to be lamented, that some of our Commanders, no doubt actuated by as much Zeal for the Service of their Country as Sir James, have not been also as jealous of Professions of active Loyalty."

EDINBURGH.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A GENERAL TOAST.

WHILE BRITISH HEROES bleed in hostile Fields,
Where fierce Rebellion to their Valour yields,
Seize we the Cup,—our grateful Joy to show,
And to their Healths let purple Rivers flow!—

HEALTH to the Men, whom Danger but inspir'd
With Resolution—and with Ardor fir'd.

TO HIM, who led with Fortitude and Skill;
TO THEM, like Fate who follow'd, to fulfil,
Silent and steady march'd in close Array,
And snatch'd from Clouds of Smoke, bright Victory.—
TO every SOLDIER,—who a Hero stood,
And rais'd his Country's Honour, and HIS OWN!

EDIN: Oct. 14.

[The Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury, anxious to give the earliest intelligence to his Readers, and being now precluded from publishing any extra papers gratis, purchased a sufficient number of the Edinburgh Gazette to supply his Subscribers in town and country with the important accounts received by yesterday's post. This method he preferred to publishing the London Gazette Extraordinary by itself, as the Edinburgh Gazette not only contained all Earl Cornwallis's dispatches, but likewise many articles of intelligence highly interesting to the Public, particularly the capture of the Spanish transports in the West Indies, the truth of which is asserted in all the London Papers brought by this day's post. In order, however, that none of the Readers of the Mercury, from whatever accident, may be disappointed of receiving intelligence so highly important, he has thought it necessary to insert the London Gazette Extraordinary, which will be found in the first page of this night's paper.]

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 10.

"A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet to-morrow, to deliberate

whether the war against America shall be prosecuted with vigour, in consequence of the late victory obtained over General Gates; or whether they shall take it as a ground of negotiation through Mr. Laurens for a reconciliation. Some of the members are said to be for the latter measure, but the Lord Chancellor and Earl Mordaunt are positively against it. It is supposed the latter step will be adopted.

"Mr. Laurens is confined in the same room Mr. Wilkes was kept in. No letter nor person is permitted to come to him, which makes him think himself very cruelly used; and he is said to complain very much of the treatment he meets with."

"Lord George Gordon has now liberty to walk about the Tower and converse with whoever he pleases, except Mr. Laurens."

"The Ministry have determined to send a reinforcement of 10,000 men to America, partly from Ireland, and partly from Germany."

"Orders are given for large quantities of military stores to be immediately shipped off, and sent from the Tower; and 10,000 stand of arms from the above place for South Carolina."

"The Watson, Capt. Street, from Lisbon, to Dublin, is taken by the Duc de Artois privateer, and carried into Brest."

"On the 19th ult. 16 sail of ships from the Tower, arrived at Brest, all deeply laden with stores."

"The Friends, Captain Walter, from Petersburg to Hull, is taken by a French privateer, and ransomed for 1000 guineas."

"The Nancy, Captain Holder, from Quebec, to the West Indies, is run on shore near Barbadoes, and totally lost, with fourteen of the crew."

"The Lion privateer of 18 guns, Captain Saunders, belonging to Jersey, was totally lost on the coast of France on Friday last. The crew were saved."

"The Heart of Oak, Capt. Far, is arrived at Falmouth, from St. Augustine, and has brought advice, that intelligence was received the 4th August at Charlestown, by the floop Industry, in five days from New Providence, that the Roebuck, Capt. Ross, arrived there the 4th instant, that Admiral Rowley had lately fallen in with a fleet of Spanish transports, bound for the Havannah, with troops, twenty-five of which he captured, and carried ten of them for that island, and the residue for Barbadoes."

Lord Cornwallis mentions in his private dispatches, that several of the prisoners taken in arms against the British forces had pardons in their pockets, signed by the Commander in Chief, exonerating them from any punishment for their past offences, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, the King of Great-Britain. So little effect had this mark of clemency upon them, that they had embraced the first opportunity to join General Gates, who received them with open arms, and advised them to carry their pardons in their pockets to the field; assuring them that Lord Cornwallis would not dare to injure them, but in all probability would restore them to their former situations. His Lordship, however, having too sensibly experienced the bad effects of temporizing, ordered several of them to be hanged up at head-quarters.

Government expect very shortly further dispatches from Earl Cornwallis; nothing less than the entire reduction of North-Carolina. They speak with the highest confidence upon this expected intelligence, from the great number of Scotch which inhabit that Province, who to a man are expected to join the Royal Standard; many of them are bound by the ties of consanguinity to the 71st regiment, which consists of two battalions of 1000 men each, and were raised by General Frazer, son to Lord Lovat. This gentleman was restored to the forfeited estate of his father in the present reign.

There surely cannot be a people so restless as the British, during a war, particularly, we are for ever on the watch for news, and expect every mail is to bring us a victory; in consequence of their eager wishes for good news, it must be owned we feel much chagrin at any of a different complexion. The loss of part of the West India and Quebec fleets, (though owing purely to accident) and the landing of the French on Rhode Island, struck a prodigious damp upon many of our politicians, and almost every coffee-house echoed, "America should be given up;"—but the gallant and successful conduct of Lord Cornwallis has again put in all into spirits, and nothing is to be heard but congratulatory encomiums, while we toast CORNWALLIS, and WINSTER, and TARLETON, and MARTIN, and in short, every brave Briton concerned in that action.

The late action in South Carolina has evidently evinced the superiority of British troops over those of America; the latter were led on by an experienced General, and it is plain he thought his numbers an overmatch for Lord Cornwallis's force, or he would not have been so ready to seek an engagement: A few such spirited exertions as the British General's, at the beginning of the rebellion, would have finished it before now.

Lord Cornwallis's dispatch to Government, containing the relation of his victory in the Carolinas, is generally considered as the best account that has been drawn up by any of our Generals during the war—it has been said Caesar never penned a better—and it appears by every private letter, that Caesar never displayed more intrepidity and valour than the whole British army.

A gentleman observing that the public had great obligations to Lord Cornwallis for his well-judged and spirited conduct; "Yes, (replied another) and of all men the Minister is perhaps the most obliged to him, since this victory will (in the General's words) enable him to move on."

The great advantage obtained by Earl Cornwallis, over the famous American General Gates and his numerous army, is an additional proof that the British forces, officers and men, are superior in conduct and courage to their enemies. The mountains, rocks, woods, and morasses, have been the best friends to the American heroes, and proved the principal means of protracting the war.

There is advice from Charlestown, that ten of the rebels that were found in arms, after having taken the oaths, were hanged in the sight of the army on the field of battle; and that 30 and more of the principal inhabitants of Charlestown, and that neighbourhood, were taken up, and sent to Augustine close prisoners.

Their crime was correspondence with the rebels while large on parole. All the letters and papers of General Gates being taken, it was expected more of these correspondents would be discovered; in the mean time these 30 prisoners were dispatched to Augustine, in the Sandwich of war.

Whereas it was rumoured yesterday, that the news which Colonel Webster received, in the late action in South Carolina, was of a dangerous nature, we can with pleasure assure his friends, from good authority, that he was only slightly wounded in the leg, and received no other hurt, though his horse was killed on the first fire of the enemy. By every private letter we learn that the victory was complete, and of great importance. It will, in all probability, give a happy turn to our affairs.

of them says, General Gates will no longer be the subject of panegyric.

On account of the joyful news contained in the London Gazette Extraordinary, received by yesterday's post, the flag from the Castle was displayed, and a round of the great guns discharged at half past four in the afternoon. In the evening, the music-bells, and afterwards the great bells were set a-ringing, and a proclamation was published by the Magistrates, for the inhabitants to illuminate their windows. This order was readily and cheerfully complied with, and we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the night was concluded with the greatest joy, and without the smallest disturbance. The illumination at the house of Sir Laurence Dundas was remarkably splendid.

This morning, Mrs Colquhoun of Luss was safely delivered of a son.

On Wednesday last, Lady Pringle, wife of Sir James Pringle of Stichill, Bart. was safely delivered of a daughter, at her house in George's Square.

Upon the 11th inst. died, at her house in Leith, Mrs Margaret Kinly, relict of the deceased Edward Legrand of Bonington, Esq; much and justly regretted.

On the 11th current, died at Perth, Mrs Jean Monro, relict of George Wilson, Esq; of Hilltown.

We hear, that, on Thursday first, the following question will be the subject of debate in the Pantheon, "Is it consistent with female delicacy for Ladies to make the first proposal of marriage?"

The commitment of Mr Laurens to the Tower to London, by the three Secretaries of State on Friday last, runs thus:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody, the person of Henry Laurens, Esq; sent herewith, on suspicion of high treason, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law: For so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th day of October, 1780.

STORMONT.
HILSBOROUGH.
G. GERMAIN.

To Charles Earl Cornwallis,

Confable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, Oct. 12.

Yesterday, came on the election of Magistrates for this place for the ensuing year, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Glencairn and the Town-Council made choice of James Wilson, Esq; jun. merchant, to be Elder Bailie and Justice of the Peace, and Dr William Hamilton physician, to be Youngest Bailie. The election of these two respectable gentlemen, to preside over this populous and flourishing burgh, gives universal satisfaction to the inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from Stirling, Oct. 13.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Wednesday the 11th current, by the Right Hon. Lord Hailes; but there being no business to come before the Court, it was adjourned to yesterday morning, and thereafter to Monday morning next, the last day of the ayre at this place, which ends the western circuit."

The following account of the proceedings of the Magistrates and Town-Council on Wednesday last, is inserted by desire.

At the meeting of Council on Wednesday last, a motion was made by one of the members in the interest of Mr Miller, That as the Meeting of Council on the 4th current, at which the Council was filled up, was, in many respects, illegal, therefore the present Meeting ought, without regard to the proceedings of that day, to go on and fill up the Council for the ensuing year. This motion was, however, negatived by the apparent majority in the opposite interest; upon which a protest was entered upon record, declaring for whom the supporters of the motion, considering themselves as the legal majority, would have voted. From the proceedings, therefore, at the election of Magistrates on the 3d current, and at the Meeting of Wednesday, the following gentlemen will compose the Magistracy and Council of this city for the ensuing year, if the party in the interest of Mr Miller are ultimately found to have been the legal majority:

JAMES HUNTER-BLAIN, Esq; Lord Provost.
Mess. James Grant,
George Dunsinuir,
John Moffat,
Alexander Maxwell,
Donald Smith, Dean of Guild.
William Scott, Treasurer.
Walter Hamilton, Old Provost.
William Thomson,
Archibald McDowall,
David Stewart,
George Leslie,
John Grieve, Old Dean of Guild.
William Creech, Old Treasurer.
James Bartlet,
Alexander Seton,
Francis Shand,
James Gibson,
William Butcher,
Council Deacons:
Mess. Archibald Ochiltree,
Adam Smith,
Thomas Kennedy,
Francis Brodie,
Charles McLaggan,
John Auchterlony.

Extraordinary Council-Deacons:
Mess. James Craig, Convener,
William Chalmers,
Andrew Kinnear,
William Gowen, jun.
William Grant,
Gregor Drummond,
Thomas Malcolm,
Robert Phin.

Archibald McDowall, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton.
George Leslie, Admiral of Leith.
David Stewart, Baron-Bailie of Portsburgh.
James Bartlet, Captain of Orange Colours.

The merits of Mr Miller's election as Member of Parliament, stands perfectly independent of the contested election of Magistrates.

(C O P Y.)
I WILLIAM FULLARTON, Esq; one of the candidates for representing the district of the burghs of Glasgow, Dumfries, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in the ensuing Parliament, do protest, That the vote of the delegate of Renfrew shall not be received; because I am well assured, and have good reason to believe, that he and his brother, an officer in the revenue, have come under illegal and corrupt engagements to give the voice of the said burgh of Renfrew to John Crawford, Esq; another of the candidates at this election, in consideration of large sums of money to be paid, and offices to be procured, in favour of the said delegate and his brother, or one or other of them and their connections. I likewise protest against the votes of the delegates for Glasgow and Rutherglen, in case it shall appear, that they have been necessary to the corruption of the delegate of Renfrew. And further, I protest against the said John Crawford, Esq; that he is disqualified and incapable of being chosen, on account of the bribery and undue influence practised by him, or on his behalf, as already stated. And I require the clerk of the burgh of Dumfries, the presiding

burgh at this election, not to return the said John Crawford, Esq; though he should have a seeming majority of votes, in his favour; or at least to enter this my protest in the minutes, in order that I may apply for redress elsewhere, if I should be so advised. Whereupon I take Instruments in the hands of the clerk in open court, this 2d day of October 1780 years, and require extracts hereof, and of the minutes of election.

Dumfries, Oct. 2. 1780.
That the foregoing is the Protest given in by Colonel Fullerton, this day, at the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the district of burghs, of which this burgh is one, is certified by me, clerk to the election.

(Signed) JOHN MACAULAY.

Tuesday next, the 17th inst. being appointed for the Election of the Peers, there will be an ASSEMBLY, beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richardson's shop in the Exchange; and at Mr Spankie's (late Mr Mercer's) shop, opposite to the Tron Church.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.
To the MANUFACTURERS and TRADERS in SCOTLAND.

WHEN political squabble gives way to sober reasoning, then, I hope, all parties will agree, that, "What ever is, is best," with respect to our burgh representatives: And the real patriot will as certainly distinguish himself by his attention to the good of his country, as the stickler for a party will soon be forgotten.

Now, that the members to represent the burghs are all chosen, before they leave Scotland, to attend their duty in the council of the nation, I think this would be the most proper season to acquaint them with the mind of their constituents, with regard to what may likely go before Parliament this ensuing session relative Trade and Manufactures.

Last session, the Irish were gratified to the utmost of their wish in the enlargement of their trade. Their internal taxes are but trifling, when compared to Britain. Their materials used in bleaching are all imported duty-free; and these manufactured by themselves, such as soap and starch, pay no excise. Whereas, these materials in this country, as they are exported, (the duty on which was very considerably reduced last session) are liable to a very heavy Excise. How is it possible then we can compete with our sister kingdom in the linen trade, loaded as we are at present with such accumulated duties? These disadvantages to us, compared with the Irish, should be immediately laid before the House of Commons; and the utmost exertion of every well-wisher of this country should be directed to the total annihilation of these duties, at present recoverable by the Crown, on the materials used in bleaching.

The whole intention of this short address, is, therefore, "to call the attention of the Traders and Manufacturers in Scotland to these very important objects; and to recommend to them, to give their members proper instructions, to apply immediately for the extinction of these duties."

These facts, Mr Robertson, appear to me of such national consequence, that I flatter myself they will find a place in your Saturday's Mercury.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow, October 13. 1780.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury

S I R,

THE paragraph concerning the election of the district of burghs, Glasgow, &c. has given offence, as it goes further into particulars than was intended by parties.

Please say in your paper, which will oblige many of your friends:

Lord Frederick Campbell represented the district of burghs, Glasgow, Renfrew, &c. near thirty years, to the satisfaction of his constituents, was always rechosen without opposition, and might this year have been unanimously rechosen for these burghs. In August, his Lordship wrote to the Provost of Glasgow, desiring the favour of a Council to meet on a day named, and he would attend; which being complied with, Lord Frederick attended, made a speech to the Magistrates and Council, thanking them for the support they had always given him, and telling them his health did not permit him to continue longer their representative. They returned him thanks for his good services in Parliament to the corporation.

A few days after, John Crawford, Esq; on hearing Lord Frederick Campbell had declined standing for these burghs, declared himself a candidate, in the interest of Mess. Glasgow, Spiers, and sundry other merchants and counsellors, who have got him chosen and returned Member, in opposition to Colonel Fullerton of Fullerton and his friends.

The family of Argyll has been long respected by the citizens deservedly, and there never was any plan laid against that family.

TRUTH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.			
Ships.	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Oct. 12. James Christie,	Thomson,	Archangel,	tar.
13. Walter, Muir,	New York,		tobacco.
13. Minerva,	Hallie,	Ditto,	ditto, &c.
	Speirs,	Ditto,	ditto.
SAILED.			
10. Carolina,	Jones,	England,	ballast.
12. New Friends,	Stewart,	Antigua,	goods.
Gordon,	Dublin,	Dublin,	goods.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Eighteenth Day of next month being appointed for the SECOND DRAWING OF A. AITCHISON'S LOTTERY, Tickets 5s. Shares 1s. 15d. and Half-a-crown each, with Schemes gratis, continue to be given out at his shop, south side of Parliament Square; at Mr G. Spankie's (late Mr Mercer's), opposite the Tron Church; and at Mr H. Watson's merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

For the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the country, they may also be had (between the first and next month) of the following Gentlemen, viz. Messrs W. Aitchison, spirit dealer, Galgatie, J. Eadie, cork-cutter, Trongate, and J. Begbie, carver, Bridgegate, Glasgow; J. Thomson, tobacconist, Paisley; W. Anderson, bookbinder, and W. Paterson, merchant, Stirling; J. McCulloch and J. Drummond, merchants, Crieff; A. Allison, merchant, and J. Gilles, bookbinder, Perth; J. More, bookbinder, Dundee; J. Low, watchmaker, and J. Todd, bookbinder, Arbroath; H. Ross, merchant, Montrose; C. Gilles, merchant, and J. Clark, postmaster, Brechin; A. Peat, jun. Bogmill, near Fettercairn; R. and A. Smiths, clothiers, Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen; P. Bowers, bookbinder, St Andrews; A. Aitchison, bookbinder, and D. Brown, vintner, Pittenweem; W. Young, merchant, Cupar Bife; J. Halkerton, merchant, Falkland; A. Aitchison, merchant, Haddington; G. Fair, watchmaker, Berwick; J. Young, bookbinder, Dunfermline; G. Elliot, bookbinder, and J. Rife, watchmaker; Kelfo; J. Duncan, postmaster, Dornock; and J. Mathers, Surveyor of the Customs, Thurso.

MAJOR MONTGOMERIE presents his most respectful Compliments to the MAGISTRATES of the County of AYR, who gave him their generous support at the Head Court, and entreats the honour of their presence at the Election on Monday the 16th of this month. He has paid every attention in his power to transmit to every Gentleman who has befriended him, a letter, requesting his attendance on the day of election; yet as there is a possibility that some of them may not be so timely delivered as he would wish, he takes this method to prevent any mistake; and to request, that all of his friends already on the roll, or who have a right to be enrolled on the day of Election, may be present upon that day.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST on the 3d day of October current, on the road either betwixt Lauder and Greenlaw, or Greenlaw and Dunfermline.

A LARGE SILVER REPEATING WATCH, Maker's name John M. y., London, with a steel chain and black Seal. Whoever has found the same, upon informing or delivering it to Thomas Morgan watchmaker, Edinburgh, to Mrs Buchanan innkeeper, Greenlaw, or George Purves innkeeper at Dunfermline, shall be handsomely rewarded. All watchmakers, jewellers, &c. are requested to stop the above, if offered to sale.

LOST.

On the 12th of October, on the road from Falkland to Newbattle, from thence to the eight-mile-stone on the London road, returning to Dalkeith by the village of Lasswade.

A SMALL SINGLE CASE GOLD FRENCH WATCH, Maker's name Charles Vorsey, Paris; with a steel chain, and five Gold Seals. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr Cowan watchmaker, Edinburgh, shall receive FIVE GUINEAS Reward.

LOST.

On Thursday night last, between the head of the New Bridge and Prince's street, betwixt eight and nine of the evening.

A BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with some Bank Notes and other papers. Whoever has found the same, and will be so good as give it in to the Publisher of this paper, will get a suitable reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from PERTH.

On Monday the 9th instant.

A YOUNG POINTER, or SETTING DOG, of the Spanish breed. He is white and brown, his eyes brown, and answers to the name of Don. Any person giving information of him to Mr John Bisset merchant in Perth, so that the owner may recover him again, shall have Half a Guinea Reward, if required.

His master flatters himself, that no gentleman will permit his servants to detain or conceal him.

Perth, 13th October 1780.

DANCING.

SIGNOR and SIGNORA MARCUCCI beg leave respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, That Young Ladies and Gentlemen are taught DANCING in the newest and most approved method, at their School in James's Court, price Ten Shillings per month.

DANCING.

MR BARNARD gratefully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the patronage he has already received. He was the pupil of CAMPIONI; has since attended GALLINI, and other eminent Masters of the Art of Dancing in London, in order to merit future, and to show gratitude for past favours.

MR BARNARD humbly begs leave to inform the Public, That he has opened his School in Skinner's close; and such as are pleased to honour him with the instruction of their children, may depend upon his assiduity, attention, and every endeavour to perfect them in that elegant art.

CARRON GRATES.

WHEREAS the Backs of Carron Grates, almost in every instance, give way by the fire, particularly when first used; JOHN SPOTISWOOD, foot of the West Bow, Edinburgh, sells all kinds of CARRON GRATES, SMOKE STOVES, &c. of the newest patterns, at the lowest prices; and, by a particular preparation, has made the backs to stand any degree of heat. Therefore begs to inform the public, that for the future he will warrant all the backs of his Grates from breaking by the fire, which is a very material advantage to those who are pleased to favour him with their orders.

CARRON GRATES, SMOKE-STOVES, &c.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, first Shop west of Heriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh, has just got ready for the Winter sale.

A very large and elegant Assortment of CARRON GRATES, mounted to all the common sizes; and a great variety of Plates to answer chimneys of any size whatever. SMOKE-STOVES, on the same construction with Brodie's Register Fire-stoves, at less than one-third of the expence. Pedestal Stoves, with elegant vase tops. Landry, Heater, and Stewing Stoves; Perpetual Ovens; Boiling Tables; Furnace-doors and Grates; Water-boilers; Pots; Kettles; Smoothing-irons, and many other Carron articles.

Also, Patent light cast Iron Sauce-pans, Galleys, Pots, Stew-pans, and Tea-kettles; fine English sheet-iron Fenders; Fire-irons of all sorts; common-ribbed Fenders; Fry-pans, Bellows; Coal-buckets; Scummers and Fire-pans, Branders, tinned Iron Spoons; Black Lead and Bricks for brightening the Carron Stove-plates, &c.

N. B. In fitting up the above grates and stoves, particular care has been taken to select the best and most fashionable patterns, and to have the smith-work done in a very sufficient manner. The other articles are also the best of their kinds; and the whole will be sold at the very lowest prices.

APPRENTICES.

WANTED, THREE STOUT YOUNG MEN, from sixteen and upwards, as Apprentices for three years, in a merchant ship trading from London to Jamaica. They shall be furnished with protections from the press; their passage from Leith to London paid, where they shall have some clothes, and all victuals and lodging at their master's expence; and likewise medicines and attendance if they are sick; and other good treatment. The first year of their apprenticeship they shall have FIVE POUNDS, the second year SIX POUNDS, and the third year NINE POUNDS. For further particulars apply to Mr Nasmyth, in Menzie's land, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

NORWAY T. A. R.

JUST now arrived, and to be sold by HUNTER and SMITH, Broad Wynd, Leith, a Cargo of T. A. R. from Bergen, of the very best quality.

N. B. The Bergen Barrels generally run from three to four gallons more than those from any other port in Norway.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, by the half minute glass, at the house of Ralph Lewins, the sign of the Ship, in Holy Island, on Monday the 30th of October, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

The Ship EENDRAGH of Amsterdam, Capt. Pieter Andriessen, burden one thousand ton, or thereabouts, Archangel built, twelve years old; together with all her masts and yards, standing and running rigging, sails, cables, and anchors, and boat, &c. as she presently lies in the Ouse at Holy Island.

Also, all the Provisions aboard the said vessel, consisting of about three ton of Beef and Pork, one half-ton Butter, a quantity of Stock Fish and Bread.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Kinloch and Hogg bankers, London; Messrs. Must and Aitken merchants, Edinburgh; Messrs. Hindmarsh and Blacklock merchants, Newcastle; Mr John Proctor merchant, Berwick; or to the Capt. on board, where inventories may be had, or at the place of sale.

LEITH SHIPPING			
ARRIVED.			
Ships.	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Oct. 13. Adamson,	Lyell,	Newburgh,	goods.
Generous Mind,	Knight,	Kincapple,	whisky.
14. Endeavour,	Lindsay,	Faverham,	fruit.
Peggy,	Wilson,	Cranmond,	steel.
And some vessels with coals.			
SAILED.			
Oct. 11. Industry,	Millar,	Dunbar,	goods.
Nelly,	Bell,	Glasgow,	goods.
11. Friendship,	Macree,	Alloa,	goods.
Wind N.E.			

By Order of the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the
City of EDINBURGH,

THESE are intimating, That the Ground whereon a BATTERY betwixt Leith and Newhaven is to be erected, is now purchased by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, for behoof of the Community, and the Battery begun. It is therefore hoped, that the subscribers will pay in their subscription-money to the City-chamberlain, at his office; and that those who have not yet subscribed, will do it without loss of time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 25th September 1780.
WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday last, the 23d instant, about four o'clock, sundry persons on foot, and one on horseback, armed, were observed coming from Prince's Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accosted by some officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in so cruel a manner, that he died a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three children, one of whom blind from his infancy.—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, for the more ready discovery of the persons guilty of such atrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice.—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,
R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

THERE is to be LET, by public voluntary roup, within the Council Chamber in Innerkeithing, upon Thursday the 19th October, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve forenoon, for three years from and after the term of Martinmas next.

That FARM, part of the Lands of SOUTH-FOD, belonging to William Taylor writer in Edinburgh, lying in the parish of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife, presently possessed by him, consisting of about 130 acres or thereby, of good arable ground, mostly inclosed. The waggons way from Halbeath coal-works to the harbour of Innerkeithing, which will soon be completed, goes through the middle of this farm, on which a tenant will have it in his power to employ his horses to great advantage, in driving the waggons. There is a complete heading of houses upon the farm.

There will also be LET, along with the above farm, or separately, A LIME QUARRY therein, with a Draw-Kiln, for one or three years from and after the tenth of September next. The lime rock is of a good quality, and easily wrought, there being a proper level brought up, which keeps the quarry always dry; and there is plenty of coals in the neighbourhood, which may be laid down, at a small expence, at the mouth of the draw kiln, by the waggons from the said coal-works. The quarry is about three miles from the harbour of Innerkeithing, and the same distance from Dunfermline; and there being a great demand for lime and raw stones in that part of the country, the lime trade may be carried on to great advantage.

William Walker clerk of Innerkeithing, factor appointed by the Court of Session on Mr Taylor's estate, or Patrick Walker, at Mr John Blair's writer to the signet, will inform as to further particulars.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now lying at Hawley and Down's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods, and will sail the 18th October, with or without convoy.

The above ship has seat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1. Swiving's Alley, will be properly attended to.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Island,
JAMAICA,

THE THOMAS AND BETTY,
ROBERT LIDDELL Master,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to sail with the first West India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Master at Leith.

For TOBAGO,
THE Ship SALLY. Capt. Gregor

Mr Gregor, now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 20th October, and to sail by the 15th November.

The Sally has letters of marque, and will be well armed, manned, &c.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawton's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Tuesday the 17th October, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The good American Brigantine RETALIATION, burden about 150 Tons more or less, a prize to his Majesty's ships Pegasus, Apollo, and Seaford; with all her Guns, Powder, Shot, Ammunition, and about 15 tons Pigs Iron, for ballast; her Sails and Furniture complete, and well found in every respect; may be put to sea without any expence. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, sails remarkably well; was taken by his Majesty's ship Pegasus (coppered) after a chase of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia: Her upper works of pine, the rest of live-oak, mulberry, and mahogany; she may be called a new ship; is pierced for 16 guns, has only at present 12 four-pounders, mounted on exceeding good carriages.—The Retaliation is now lying in Leith harbour.

Articles of roup and inventory to be seen upon applying to Mr John Thomson jun. agent victualer at Leith.

N. B. To be sold at same time, 47 Hogsheads TOBACCO, in lots as per catalogue, to be seen at Mr Thomson, who will show the samples; as also about 50 cwt. LOGWOOD, and a few hundreds weight SASAFRAS, being part of the Retaliation's cargo.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any other place; 3s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

A Sale of Household Furniture and Nursery.

THERE is to be roup, and sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 25th of October current, at Holmfoot House, which lies three miles from Lanark, and four from Hamilton, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE thereof, consisting of a variety of articles too tedious to mention.—At sametime also will be sold sundry implements of Husbandry.

As also upon Thursday, the day following, will be sold by roup, the whole GROWING NURSERY about Holmfoot, occupying about Ten Acres of ground, and consisting of firs, alders, elms, oaks, thorns of all sizes, poplars, beech, chestnut, walnut, apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, &c. &c. and also a variety of shrubs. Gentlemen or Nurserymen may furnish themselves at the roup, with large quantities of the above trees on very easy terms.

N. B. The roup on both days is to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

LANDS in Fife to be LET, and CATTLE CORN, and FODDER, to be SOLD.

TO LET, by roup, at the house of Lathrilk, near Falkland, on Wednesday the 25th October current, for a term of years,
I. The Lands of FREUCHIE, consisting of about 250 acres, either in one or more lots as offerers shall incline.

II. The Farm of LOCHNARY, consisting of 17 inclosures.

III. The MAINS of LATHRILK, from 130 to 200 acres, as offerers shall incline.

IV. Several INCLOSURES, for tillage for one year.

These lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and lie within a mile of Falkland.

And, on Thursday the 26th current, to be SOLD, by public roup, the whole Stocking upon these Farms, consisting of work-horses, breeding mares and foals, colts and fillies, a very handsome bay mare fit for the road, and remarkably quiet, a pair of young bay chaise-mares, a number of milk-queys and calves of the best kind, working oxen, fat cattle, and a considerable number of sheep, consisting of fat wethers from three to six years old, and stock-Ewes fit for holding or killing; and also the labouring utensils upon the said farms.

And, on Friday the 27th current, a considerable quantity of corn and fodder, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, pease, and hay; also some fields of turnips.

The roup to begin each day at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The usual credit to be given, or discount for ready money.

A HOUSE and FARM,

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH, to be LET or SOLD.

TO be LET or SOLD, and entered to immediately, the DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN of CANONMILLS, with four acres of LAND round the house, lying about half a mile to the northward of Edinburgh, and commanding a pleasant and extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent. The house consists of twelve fire rooms, with kitchen, cellars, &c. and if not sold, will be let furnished or unfurnished, and papered or painted by the proprietor to the taste of the tenant. The set of office-houses is complete, and in good repair; the garden well stocked with bushes and shrubbery. A larger quantity of Ground, if desired, will be let along with the house, and the servants residing there will show it.

ALSO, To be LET or SOLD, and entered to immediately, a Tack of the Lands of BANGHOLMES, lying on the great road between Leith and Queensferry, about a mile from Edinburgh, and the same distance from Leith. These lands consist of about 52 acres, laid out in four inclosures, which will be let either together or separately. ALSO, That piece of Ground above the Bridge of Canonmills, on the south side of the water, commonly called the *Langhaugh*, consisting of nine acres. ALSO, an inclosure to the north of the house of Deanhaugh, consisting of eight acres. ALSO, a Field lying to the west of the house of Canonmills, consisting of ten or eleven acres.—The tack of all these subjects is current for 31 years after Martinmas 1780.—ALSO, A Tack current for three years of Two Inclosures in Inverleith Haugh, consisting of about 21 acres, to be laid down in grass the two last years of the tack.

AS ALSO, to be LET or SOLD, the MEADOW of Canonmills, consisting of about twelve acres, very fit for garden ground.

Mr Walter McDowall, at Canonmills, will show the grounds.

Proposals with respect to any of the above subjects, may be given in to James Ogilvy, at Mr John Gordon's, clerk to the signet, No. 22, St Andrew's Square.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

THE Whole LANDS belonging to Capt. Gilbert M'Adam of Merk land, to be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 19th day of October 1780, within the house of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, consisting of the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Farm of LEIGHTS, in parish of Cunning, comprehending the two-merk land of Carrow, the twenty-shilling land of Laglaff, the half-merk land of Dunhill, the one-merk land of Ashmark, and twenty-shilling lands of Leights.

The valued rent thereof, L. 140 0 0

Lot II. The Fourteen-shilling and Six-penny Land of Old Extent of BRUNTSHIELD, called MERKLAND; and the half-merk land of Auchinlongford, in Bruntshield, of old extent, lying in parish of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The valued rent thereof, 75 0 0

The lands of Merkland hold of the Crown, and entitle to a vote for a member to serve in Parliament.

Lot III. The Sixteen shilling land of MIDDLE HILLAR, lying in said parish of Sorn.

The valued rent thereof, 35 0 0

The above lands are excellent sheep-pasture. There are both lime and coal in the farm of Merkland and Auchinlongford, and capable of great improvement, upon which there is a fine young natural wood, properly inclosed. There is also a considerable quantity of wood upon the farm of Leights, and a new-built convenient dwelling-house, consisting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finished, and a good set of Offices. The lower part of the last-mentioned lands are all finely inclosed, and subdivided with substantial stone-dykes. The possessors of the several grounds will show the Premises; and the progress of wits, which are perfectly clear, with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Boswell, writer in Ayr, with whom, it is requested such of Mr M'Adam's creditors as have not lodged notes of their debts, specifying the amount and grounds thereof, will do the same betwixt and the day of sale.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

Five Scots Acres of the LANDS of BROUGHTON, in the immediate neighbourhood of the New Town of Edinburgh, and contiguous to Queen-street, having Gabriel's road on the west, and bounded on the north by the road from Mr Wood's farm to Broughton.

The above acres are holden feu of Heriot's Hospital; and though not included in the royalty, are situated very conveniently for building.

The plan or progress to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquhar accountant in Edinburgh.

For encouragement of purchasers, the premises will be set up at 200l. Sterling.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Twenty-shilling Land of WESTER TURRERICK, of Old Extent, lying in the shire of Perth.

These lands hold of the Earl of Breckinridge, for payment of a feu-duty of 11. 15 s. Sterling, and are of free yearly rent 35 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling. The purchaser's entry to commence at Whitunday next.

The title-deeds, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, persons willing to be further informed may apply.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands, Barony, and Estate of TILLIECOUNTRY, with the Feinds thereof, all holding of the Crown, and lying in the parish of Tilliecountry and county of Clackmannan.—This estate is of great extent, and very low rented. A great deal of it is now inclosed, but no otherwise improved, and there are few tacks upon it of any standing. There are several thriving young plantations and hedge-rows, and the old timber fit for cutting is of very considerable value. There is a modern large and substantial mansion-house, a complete set of offices, and a fine garden well stocked with wall-fruit of all kinds. The house stands in the middle of the estate, and is beautifully situated at a proper distance from the river Devon, in a healthy sporting country, near the port-towns of Stirling and Alloa. The grounds abound with iron-stone and other ore, and there are inexhaustible fields of coal in different parts of the estate level-free; the present working-teams are in good order, consisting of a 5 foot coal, level-free, most substantially fitted up, and the whole machinery in thorough repair. The kirk and manse were lately built. The patronage of the parish belongs to the estate; and the valued rent is 3389 l. 6 s. Scots, which gives great political weight in this small country.—Along with the estate of Tilliecountry will be sold the Lands of TARBATFUIRD, lying in the same county, and holding blench of a subject superior. The free rent of the whole, including the average produce of the coal for the last eighteen years, amounts to about 1264 l. Sterling, and the far greatest part of the rents is paid by the tenants and feuers.

The title-deeds are clear, and, with the rental of the estate and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; with whom, or John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune betwixt and the day of sale; and the house may be seen by applying to John Jamieson writer in Alloa.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the George tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 22d day of November 1780, between the hours of one and three afternoon.

FIRST. The Lands of HURKLEDALE, otherwise called Hunkle-dale, Branthat, Footman Bridge, Kilwhat, Bramblehaw, Dunninghill and Skairs, lying in the parish of Dumfriesshire, and county of Dumfries, containing about four hundred acres of arable land, and about one hundred acres of muir ground, all very improvable, and within a mile of inexhaustible lime quarries. The lands will be set up in one or two lots, as purchasers desire. Upset price 3500 l.

SECOND. The Lands of TODHOLES, in the parish of Dornock, and county forefald, containing about three hundred acres of land, mostly arable, and all of it very improvable, and within two miles of a very fine lime quarry, which can be got on very moderate terms. Upset price 2000 l.

The title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, are to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries, or to Lieutenant John Johnstone in Pennerfaugh's, the factor, any person may apply for further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 3d day of January next, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Glasgow, at twelve o'clock mid-day, The LANDS and ESTATE after mentioned, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, and BLAIRS, comprehending 574 English acres of land. On this lot there is an excellent mansion-house, consisting of 13 fire-rooms, a good kitchen, and every other accommodation necessary for a family. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding a very extensive prospect. The stables and offices are almost new, and very commodious; and the garden, which are laid out with taste, are in very good order. There is an exceeding good freestone quarry on this lot, and it entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification.

II. The Lands of COATDYKE, consisting of 26 English acres or thereby, lying at the east end of the Monkland Canal.

III. The Lands of HOLE, consisting of about 44 English acres, with a Superiority, yielding a feu-duty of 4 l. Sterling yearly.

The whole of these lands lie within the parish of Old Monkland and shire of Lanark, the first lot seven miles, the second lot eight miles, and the third lot four miles, all to the eastward of Glasgow, to all which there is a toll-road, which is always kept in exceeding good order. The estate is well inclosed, and above 200 acres of the first lot planted with trees of different kinds, all in the most thriving conditions, with many serpentine walks running through these plantations; some of which are lined with beech hedges.

The Monkland Canal traverses the estate; and as the whole ground abound with thick seams of coal, lying near the surface, which can be readily and cheaply conveyed to Glasgow by the Canal, the coal must soon yield a great annual profit.

There are already two coal-works going on the first lot, and in a most flourishing condition, and two more are ready for working.

For further particulars apply to Mr Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow; in the last of whose hands may be seen the progress of wits, conditions of sale, and surveys of the several lots, and who will show the lands to any gentleman intending to purchase; and a copy of the inventory of wits, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Mr Trotter; to either of whom gentlemen intending to become purchasers may apply for further particulars.

N.B. In a future advertisement the upset prices will be mentioned; as also lot 1st may be divided, if intended purchasers shall incline and desire.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.
THE UNIVERSAL BALSMIC CALLED SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the above mentioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other remedy have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebuse Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Water or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for the obdurate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Mess. HUSBAND, DER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, Defluxions on the Lungs, Healing the Rawnesses and Sorenesses of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and Shortness of Breath. Price 1 s. the box.

The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, Prepared by MR GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.